THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. X., No. 482. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

INTIMATIONS.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT CANTON,
CHINA, *12th September*, 1859.
In the case of NYE BROTHERS & Co., *Insolvents.*

IT is hereby notified, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the late firm of NYE BROTHERS & Co., *of Canton, China*, will be held at this CONSULATE, on *Friday, the 20th January*, 1860, at which time a distribution of the ASSETS of said Firm will be made among the Creditors.

OLIVER H. PERRY,
13fe *U. S. Consul.*

NOTICE.
Estate of JAMES A. POTTER, *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given that all parties having Claims against the above Estate, are to present them to either of the undersigned *on or before the first day of December next;* and all persons Indebted to the same are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.

C. P. REYNOLDS, } *Executors.*
M. W. FISH, }
26no Shanghai, 12th October, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL Claims against the Estate of Messrs. C. SCHMIDT & Co. of Ningpo to be sent in to the undersigned by *the first day of November*, as the Estate is insolvent.

W. Y. CHRESTION,
Official Assignee.
29oc Ningpo, 3d October, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that *on and after this date* the business of the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY at this Port will be conducted by Mr. W. R. DALZIEL.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 1st October, 1859 29oc

NOTICE.

THE business of Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co. will be carried on, *on and after this date*, by Mr. W. R. DALZIEL.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.,
Per their Agent
E. WARDEN.
London and Oriental
Steam Transit Insurance Office,
Shanghai, 1st October, 1859. 29oc

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established their firm at *Hongkong* and *Canton*, under the same style as at this port.

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghae, Sept. 20th, 1859.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at the *Yuh-chin Hong.*

JOHN MALTBY.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD JAMES ASHTON has been admitted a partner in our Firm in China from *1st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai, and Foochow.
26no China, 15th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that he has established himself as *Shipchandler, Storekeeper, Commission Agent & Auctioneer* under the style of CLARK & Co., and trusts that by proper attention to business and moderate charges he may merit a share of the patronage of the Community here and Ship Masters frequenting this Port.

W. J. S. CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, Junior, in our firm ceased *on the 31st May ultimo.*

Our firm now consists of AUGUSTINE HEARD, JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, Jr., ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and E. FRANCIS PARKER.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, July 22d, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as *General Agent and Commission Merchant.*

JOHN MAJOR.
22ja Nagasaki, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *Public Tea Inspector*, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.

JOHN BLAIN.
公道 *Kung-tow.*
Shanghai, 1st July, 1859. 24de

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and MR. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. J. BOHSTEDT has been admitted a Partner since *the 1st April*, will in future be carried on under the style or firm of WADMAN & Co.

E. WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST
will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent. per Annum.
Six do., ,, ,, ,,	6	,,
Twelve do., ,, ,, ,,	7	,,

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.
EAST INDIA & CHINA AGENCY,
Establish for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Mess Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.

HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26no Royal Exchange.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry, }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

FOR SALE.
Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ...	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket, ...	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDY.
VINTAGE 1855.

JUST landed ex *Beemah* and for sale, in Quarter Casks. For sample and price, apply at the Counting-room of Messrs. FRAZAR & Co.

THOS. HUME.
tf Shanghai, 5th October, 1859.

PORT! SHERRY! CHAMPAGNE!

NOW landing ex *Beemah*, and offered for sale at very moderate prices, by the undersigned.

Cases Fine Old Port,......(3 dozens each.)
,, Superior Gold Sherry ,, ,,
,, Fine Champagne,
Le Forrestier et Fils (1 doz. each,)
,, Do. do. Canneaux et Fils ,, ,,
,, Rich Ginger Cordial (3 dozens each.)

Samples shewn and orders received at the Counting-room of Messrs. FRAZAR & Co. from whose godown the Goods will be delivered.

THOS. HUME.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A CHOICE Assortment of Tweeds, Cloths, Flannels, Hats, Caps, Electro Plated Dish Covers, Dinner and Tea Sets, Copying-Presses, Goshen Butter, Gallego Flour, York Hams, Raisins, Figs, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Stoves and Grates of every description.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

NOTICE.

FOR sale at the Store of the undersigned.
Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.
Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-killer.
Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

H. FOGG & Co.
22oc Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

ON SALE.

AT the Office of the *North-China Herald* and by Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

The *RELIGIOUS CONDITION of the CHINESE* by Rev. JOSEPH EDKINS.

Price, One Tael per Copy.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

CLARK & CO.

HAVE just received and offer for sale at low prices—

Tapestry, Brussels, and Kidderminster Carpeting; Velvet Pile and Axminster Rugs; Coir-door Mats and Hall Carpeting; Fenders, Fire-Irons and Door-Scrapers; Cardigan Jackets and Vests; Superior French Kid and Wash-leather Gloves; Damask Curtain with Trimming to match; and various other goods suitable for the season.

tf Shanghai, September 24th, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome Drawing-room Chimney-piece,
Do. Dining-room Do.
with Grates, Fenders and Furniture to match.

Apply to C. *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 22d September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

GIESLER & Co.'s Champagne, finest quality, .. } Tls. 10 per doz.
Fine Claret, ... ,, 7 ,,

A few cases fine Old Madeira, belonging to the Estate of the late C. WILLS, Esq.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BY HALL & HOLTZ best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.

tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

FOR SALE.
At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary;* a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A LARGE and Commodious House recently erected within the French Concession containing 8 Rooms, 2 bath Rooms and all the conveniences of a residence, with Verandahs and a Look-out commanding a view of the River.

Suitable outbuildings attached.

For terms apply to
H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with Servants Offices attached situated in Bridge Street known as Hubertson's Bungalow.

Also,

On the French Concession, a large and commodious Godown, floored with Granite.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Ambrotype Room to the French Bund, next door to Kin-te-yuen's Silk Shop.

ORRIN E. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 26th August 1859.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0	a day.
,, Officers do.	,, 1.5.0	,,
,, General Wards, ...	,, 1.0.0	,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS.
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

CLARK & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,
Yang-king-pang corner of Rue de Mausolée.

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

TEXTOR & CO.
DESIMA & KANAGAWA,
26no *JAPAN.*

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6ju JAPAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established a house of Business and General Agency at Shanghae in China under the name and style of MOSES & Co.

Mr. J. I. REUBEN is admitted a partner in my Firm at Shanghae.

M. S. MOSES,
tf Bombay, 15th September, 1859.

TO BE LET.

THE House and Godowns occupied by JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

Apply to
A. CUSHNY.
tf Shanghai, 18th October, 1859.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Wednesday, the 26th inst.*, at 11 A.M. (without reserve.) The British Barque *EUPHRATES*, 420 Tons Register, as she now lies off the New Dock. The sale will take place on board the vessel.

Full particulars will be given in Hand-bills previous to day of sale.

GEORGE THORBURN.
o Shanghai, 18th October, 1859.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Wednesday next, the 26th instant*, commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., on the premises.

Handsome Bombay carved black-wood Furniture, made to order, consisting of Round Table, Sofas, Book-cases, Chairs, Sideboard, and large four-post Bedstead.

A fine assortment of Electro Plated-Ware, made to order, Cutlery, Glass Ware, Fenders and Fire Irons, Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services.

Drawing-room Curtains crimson and black with Cornices for 8 windows, Carpets, Blankets, Metal Bath, inlaid Japanese Swords, Walnut Cottage Piano-forte, 2 Piano-fortes, Adam's Revolver Rifles, single and double barrelled Guns, Rifles, Muskets and Bayonets, Sextant, Artificial Horizon, Compass, Horsburgh's Directory, Australia Directory, Charts, Copying-press, one four-oared Gig.

Oilman's Stores, Japanese Quilts, Haxall Flour, Tobacco, Champagne Cider, Gram, Butter, Water, Sugar, Wine & Soda Crackers, Schiedam, Schnapps, Saddles and Bridles, and a lot of Ship's Nails and Spikes assorted, and 6,000 pounds of Potatoes.

Catalogues issued on *Monday*, and Goods on view on *Tuesday*.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.
o Shanghai, 21st October, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	Aug. 26	Singapore, ...	Oct. 1
Bombay, ...	Sept. 6	Hongkong, ...	Oct. 11
Calcutta, ...	Sept. 21	New York, ...	Aug. 13
Galle, ...	Sept. 22		

MAIL of 10th Sept. from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 24th.—Shanghai, 31st inst. Last year it was received on 31st per *Aden*.

Hongkong....July 5 } Telegram Received
Shanghai ....June 25 } Aug. 24.
Hongkong....June 22 } Letters Received *viâ*
Shanghai .... „ 14 } Marseilles, Aug. 11.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on Sunday, the 9th of October, Mrs. D. MUIRHEAD, of a Daughter.

MARRIED.

At Fuhchau, on the 3d instant, by Rev. R. S. Maclay, Rev. E. WENTWORTH, D.D., to Miss PHEBE E. POTTER, all of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Fuhchau.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 14th Oct., 1859.		*Ending 14th Oct., 1858.*	
15.—	*Max.* 71	*Min.* 66	*Max.* 69	*Min.* 57
16.—	„ 72	„ 69	„ 69	„ 57
17.—	„ 80	„ 65	„ 69	„ 56
18.—	„ 69	„ 64	„ 69	„ 56
19.—	„ 67	„ 60	„ 68	„ 54
20.—	„ 66	„ 62	„ 68	„ 54

To be continued weekly.

N.B.—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

◆

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—On *London*, 6 months' sight, Bank Rate, 6s. 7d. a 6s. 7¼d., Credits and Bills with documents, 6s. 7¾d. a 6s. 8¼d. per Tl. On *Calcutta*, Bank Bills accepted & 3 d/s. Rs. 316. *On Bombay*, Rs. 314 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 27 a 27½ per cent discount.

OPIUM.

October,	*New Malwa*	*New Patna*
15, ...	Tls. 472 —	Tls. 572 —
17, ...	„ 475 —	„ 570 —
18, ...	„ 475 —	„ 570 —
19, ...	„ 472 —	„ 568 —
20, ...	„ 472 —	„ 565 —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTED.—October 20th, *Azof*, (Br. str.), Gaby, for Nagasaki.

◆

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Aden*, Mr. and Mrs. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, and child, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Furniss, Messrs. C. Murray, Varco, Hyde, Reuben, Wyld, Frye, Dexter, Howard, Kampton, McPherson, May, Mills, Viard, Baron d' Merton, R. Ramibhoy, and 4 second class. Per *Skylark*, Mrs. Richards and family.

DEPARTED.—Per *Troas*, Mr. W. Keswick. Per *Azof*, Messrs. R. Goddard, S. Mookee, and H. D. Toovey. Per *Aden*, Mr. and Mrs. Vacher and children, Messrs. M. Marques, A. J. Case, J. F. Franks, E. Walker, and T. Platt.

◆

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

September 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Tritton, Messrs. W. Brand, Hughes, Purdie, and Brown.

For Shanghai, Messrs. G. J Cowie, and W. G. Gordon.

September 20.

For Shanghai, Miss Tweedie, and Mr. Boyle.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Gingell, Messrs. F. Andrews, Western, and Fitzroy.

October 20.

For Hongkong, Miss Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bowra, Messrs. C. Hope, and A. R. Hudson.

November 28.

For Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. Overweg.

NORTH CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A Special Meeting of this Society will be held at the Library Rooms on *Tuesday evening next*, at 8 o'clock; when a Paper will be read by Dr. S. Wells Williams on the recent American Embassy to Pekin.

E. W. SYLE, *Rec. Sec.*

THIS No. of the *North-China Herald* is printed on Friday evening, for transmission by the mail Steamer which leaves at day-light on Saturday morning.

THE outward mail for Europe will leave this morning (Saturday) at day-light, per *Aden*, which vessel has taken the place of the *Formosa*—originally advertized for this service. The names of some of the passengers will be found in our first column.

THE next London mail—September 10th—will be due in Hongkong on the 22d, and here on the 29th instant. Last year it was received on the 31st, per *Aden*, and *Yang-tsze* By this mail we should hear of the receipt of the telegram conveying news of the Pei-ho disaster; and we may, by the telegraph to Aden, receive London dates to the 20th of September, being a week after the arrival of the mail with the above news in London.

THE U. S. S. *Powhatan*, bearing the Flag of Commodore Josiah Tattnall, arrived on the 17th inst. from Kanagawa which place she left on the 12th. On the 10th H. E. Townsend Harris received an official communication from the Japanese government announcing that the Embassy to the United States would positively be ready to leave on the 22d of February next. The *Powhatan* is to be there at that time to receive them on board.

H. E. John E. Ward, U. S. Minister to China returned in the *Powhatan*.

Consul General Alcock was still at Hakodadi, expected shortly to return.

Eleven foreign vessels were left at anchor in Yokahama bay, the French frigate *Du Chayla* remained off Yedo. The Russian squadron had departed for the North.

The *Powhatan* will leave here again for Yedo on the 26th inst. The *Germantown*, now at Woosung, proceeds shortly to Hongkong with Mr. Ward, U. S. Minister.

H. M. S. *Cruiser*, after some repairs to her machinery, will leave for Japan, towards the end of next week. She will remain on that station. The *Highflyer* is to go to Hongkong and will probably call here, *en route* from Japan. We believe her destination is Singapore, to relieve the *Esk*. The Gun-boats *Janus*, *Starling*, and *Haughty* go to Hongkong next week. The *Sampson* and *Inflexible* remain here for the present.

WE learn that the disposition of the people at Soochow towards foreigners has been tested by a visit made a few days since by two English missionaries. They found the behaviour of the inhabitants fully as friendly as it ever was before recent events. Public preaching on their part in and out of the city produced no disturbance or exhibition of ill will. A native Christian catechist has been able to prosecute his duties there among the population without being interrupted, and the only unfavourable circumstance he mentioned was the recent publication of a small *brochure* against foreigners as the introducers of opium and as kidnappers. This was a reprint of what had been published before at Shanghai. Another missionary was on a recent occasion insulted and assaulted at a village near this which he had been in the habit of frequenting, but, with this exception, we have heard of no demonstrations of feeling since the great excitement created by, or at all events coincident with the *Gertrude* case. We have all been passing more or less through a series of somewhat contradictory beliefs in regard to these causes of this excitement. We were at first so firmly persuaded that foreigners had been extensively concerned in kidnapping that our indignation at the violent action of the mob was for the moment transferred to the supposed delinquents. Without wholly abandoning our convictions that foreigners had been kidnapping in person, we were obliged for want of evidence to modify the charge against foreigners of direct violence, to promotion through native agents of a traffic which, as at present pursued, must render fraud and violence all but inevitable. But the imputation of this more limited culpability hardly accounting for an anti-foreign feeling so widely spread as that reputed for the time to prevail, we sought for other explanations of it. Some of us found these in the very possible purpose of the government, which could not have had fairer occasion, to restrict our circulation, Canton-fashion, as far as in it lay, to the port of our residence. Others were persuaded that the government was acting with all the good faith it durst, and that the popular ebullitions in which foreigners suffered were entirely the work of disaffection; this was the reason for its supineness in the cases of murder and assault committed in the centre of the foreign settlement on the 29th July. Our reverse in the north was given by others as the immediate cause of the action of the people and the inaction of the authorities, and all were agreed at least, that had the result of the Ta-ku affair been different, the people would have been less bold and the authorities more vigilant. Then we have had facts in mutual contradiction. We have had coolie-broking without doubt, and that the authorities were assured of the reality is shown by their continuing to search for and execute coolie brokers for now nearly three months. But then we have their calming proclamations here, in which, against all evidence they have attempted to produce, they have persisted in declaring that whereas foreign men did forcibly abduct Chinese subjects, rows had ensued and so forth. We have had the same thing at Ningpo; the same fact, that coolies were being exported, and the same unproved assertion, that the unhappy wretches were seized by foreigners. More, at Ningpo we have had one such allegation satisfactorily shown to be false, and the falsehood admitted by the authorities. All the causes enumerated doubtless contribute to what is doubtless a most undesirable condition of things. But, satisfied as we are that the mandarins will never miss an opportunity of covertly thwarting, and will always avoid the appearance of assisting or justifying, the foreigner, we are constrained to admit that our first impression was the more correct one, and that the tumults of the 29th July and the following days were primarily if not entirely due to the coolie traffic. We are confirmed in this by the general if not universal restoration of our old relations with the inhabitants of our vicinity. The resolutions published at Amoy some time ago, which we reprint from the *China Mail*, should warn us against any toleration of the abuses therein denounced, at our port, and we are sanguine that if ever our new treaties come into operation, the representatives of the treaty Powers will make it one of their first duties to concert with the Chinese government some effectual method of preventing the open slave trade now carried on at Swatow and other ports of the southern coast. The Chinese government must be stirred to enforce its own laws, which are ample, against the trade. If it remain apathetic no foreign power, however honest its effort, will accomplish anything to the advantage of the coolie.

PEKING GAZETTES.—We have *Gazettes* from the 21st to the 27th September.

The high officers composing the committee appointed to enquire into the great examination case, who failed to discover the candidates passing papers under false names, have been fined a year's salary.

Kweiliang and others had been desired to inspect the repairs of the city walls reported complete by the Board of Works.

There are one or two other announcements of continued preparation for defence. On the 22nd September, Sangkolinsin and Hangfuh move the Emperor to superannuate the acting *tsung-ping*, or general commanding that division of the Chinese army of Chih Li distinguished as the Tung-Yung, or division of Tung-chau and Yung-ping. "That high officer, the *tsung-ping*, as the leader in chief of all the battalions (or cantonments) in a division, responsible as he is for the discipline and drill thereof, is the incumbent of an important and fully occupied office; requiring more strength and vigour than ever at this moment, when the defence of the coast is a pressing consideration." Li Chih-ho, the present incumbent, has been seen a great deal of service has been wounded thirteen times, but, is past 70 years of age, and has of late been seriously indisposed. The present, the memorialists repeat, is a critical moment; the defence of the coast makes it no time of ordinary routine duty; it doubles the importance of the *tsung-ping's* position, which it is inexpedient should be longer filled by "an ailing body clinging fondly to its place of abode," or, loath to be turned out. They recommend that the ailing body should retire with the full rank of its appointment. The proper *tsung-ping*, Li Sanshang is serving in Kiang Nan, and it is suggested that the acting vacancy be filled by Hai Shan, *fu-tsiang* of Peh-t'ang, appointed some time since to act as *fu-tsiang* of the force stationed at Ta-ku, Ko-ku, &c. He is very vigilant, equal to fatigue, and of considerable experience.

In a memorial of the Board of War praying to be punished for an omission to report the death of the *tsung-ping* of one of the Canton divisions, mention is made of the deceased officer as having been recommended by Yeh, who is spoken of not as dead, but "already degraded from the office of Governor General."

LOCAL.—The high authorities of this province are stated to have received positive orders to send up a large supply of white rice for the supply, says our correspondent, of the garrisons engaged in defensive operations. An extensive embargo has been laid upon native craft to carry this, but "subscriptions" come in very slowly and there is no rice to be had for love. An invitation was issued to patriotic dealers in tea and silk in the second moon of this year and the sum then required it was hoped would have been made up by the end of the fifth moon. This was so feebly responded to that another invitation was issued and another three months term assigned, but with little better success. This has much incensed the high authorities who have now named the end of the 10th moon (November,) as the time for the completion of the advance. If it be completed the subscribers will be well rewarded, that is by recommendation for rank and so forth; if there is any more hanging back, those who ought to have subscribed will be punished on a sort of charge of "contempt." To stimulate their zeal the *chih-hien* has given them a dinner at which he urged them to lose no time in subscribing.

In the north of Ngan Hwui, the imperial forces under Shingpau are stated to be doing very ill, and the communications are so blocked up by rebels that the scholars who should have proceeded to Cheh Kiang for their examinations (which were to have been held at Hangchow,) are unable to pass. Troubles are said to be recommencing in Kiang Si, and Cheh Kiang itself is in some alarm.

The heads of two men, one named Wang Tsai-hiang, a native of Ningpo, the other surnamed Sü, have been sent to Shanghai. They had been known agents in the late kidnapping and coolie broking affairs, and absconded to Ningpo where they were discovered by ex-consulate-messenger Yü Fang-pau, whom we mentioned before as having turned *mouchard* to save himself. Their heads are exposed at the little East Gate. Another Wang, a native of Ngan Hwui, is still missing. A reward has been offered for him, and any resettor who will denounce him will not be prosecuted; that is, for his special ill-doings as a resettor.

An order was sent sometime ago from the Governor of the province to the *tau-tai* to increase the armament of the Shanghai garrison. In Soochow there are being manufactured 3,000 matchlocks and 1,000 gingals. They are to be very good and strong; to be finished within a month; the workmen receiving 8,000 cash for turning out a matchlock and 13,000 for a gingal.

A violent placard against the *tau-tai* was posted during the week at the old Confucian temple. It is apparently the manufacture of a Cantonese who affects great indignation at the said official's truckling to foreigners. Commissioner Lin was the man for the subjugation of these, and the tranquillisation of the coast provinces. On his retirement the barbarian broke out again. Tau Kwang out of mercy to the people opened the five ports and gave them Hongkong. This made them very arrogant. Shameless Chinese were taken by their offers of money; some became Christians; others servants; attracting merely the contempt of the barbarians. These increasing in presumption went at last to war on account of a little matter in Canton, and not satisfied with seizing that city and carrying off Yeh, went straight to Tientsing. Sangkolinsin wise as he is brave, gave them fair words, but they supposing that the Imperial precinct was nothing different from Shanghai, and the grandees of the court a lot of *tau-tais* or *chih-hiens*, were very abusive and opened a fire. Sangkolinsin enraged inflicted a severe blow upon their force which fled discomfited to Shanghai, and would have recruited its ranks with Chinese coolies, whom it has attempted to crimp or buy. Hence kidnapping and general alarm of of the public mind; villagers not daring to approach the city; citizens not daring to quit its walls. The *tau-tai* issued notices prohibiting popular demonstrations, and when Fu, the chief military authority in the city, who sympathised with the people wanted to take advantage of the occasion to act against the barbarian, the *tau-tai* got him removed; the fact being that he, the *tau-tai* is converted to Christianity and has received bribes from the barbarian.

Fungan has been promoted to Changchau.

"COMING events cast their shadows before." What presentiment possessed Mr. Gregson when, on the 13th of August last in the House of Commons, he asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs "when he expected the treaty with China would be ratified; and whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to require the Chinese fully to carry out the conditions of the treaty"? And did Lord John Russell when he replied, that "it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to require the Emperor of China to carry out the treaty" think he was giving a promise that he would be called upon to fulfil in less than three weeks from the time he uttered it? The coincidence is, at all events, remarkable and the pledge of the Right Honorable Gentleman must be satisfactory to all Englishmen who feel that the honor of their country demands the chastisement of the Chinese for their faithless and treacherous conduct.

The India papers inform us that troops are in readiness to come on when orders are received from home; the cessation of hostilities on the Continent, our augmented forces in England, the thousands of French troops that are unemployed, all augur well for events which we trust will place foreign intercourse with China on a far better footing that even the treaties they have now repudiated, would have done.

THE regular monthly meeting of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held, at the Library Rooms, on Tuesday evening last; on which occasion Mr. T. T. Meadows, H. B. M. Consul, took his seat as President for the first time. Amendments to the Bye-Laws were passed, regulating the time for meetings of Council and extending to Honorary Members certain privileges heretofore restricted to Rresident and Corresponding Members.

The Special Committee on the subject of establishing a Translation Department reported progress, and hoped they would be prepared to report fully at an early date.

An interesting paper on the Life of Confucius was read by Revd. J. Edkins; and was followed by some discussion on on the subject of the variety of measures of the cubit or foot found in China in different places, and at different times and among different classes.

Extracts of letters from Japan were read mentioning the republication by the Japanese at Miaco of Dr. Hobson's works on Medicine and Natural Philosophy. Also the fact that the corpse of an executed criminal had been given by the Japanese authorities to Dr. Pompe van Meerdervoort to assist in the instruction of his Medical students.

Previous to adjournment it was resolved to hold a Special Meeting on Tuesday evening next, the 25th, for the purpose of hearing a Paper from Dr. S. Wells Williams, on the subject of the recent American Embassy to Pekin.

NOT having received our files of London papers when we went to press on last Saturday, the statistics which we are in habit of giving on the arrival of the London mail were incomplete. They are as follows:—

MONEY MARKET.—Easy and quiet. The demand at the Bank has subsided.

BULLION.—Per *Ceylon*, from Southampton on 20th August,—

For Hongkong, ...	£139,550
Shanghai, ...	£197,889

Consols, 95½ a 95¾ for money.

Rate of Discount.—Bank of England, minimum 2½ In the market 2¼ to 2½.

Bar Silver, 61¾d. per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 60⅜d. per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £17,099,147.

Tea—Market quiet. Common Congou, 1s. 1½d. a 1s. 2½d.

Silk—Prices firm, but market not active. Tsatlee 21s. 6d. a 24s. 6d. Taysaam 21s. 6d. a 24s. 6d. China Thrown 21s. 6d. a 23s. 6d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, Aug. 17th, *Polly* at Liverpool.

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai, Aug. 9th, *Oscar* from Newport; 16th, *Versailles* from London; 17th, *Biobio* from Liverpool; 20th, *Vanguard* from Downs.

CARGOES.—For Shanghai per *Star of the North*, cleared August 12.—Calicoes, plain, 2,296,200 yards; printed and dyed 758,150 yards; cambrics and muslins, 20,400 yards; cords, fustians, jeans, and florentines, 68 yards; twist and yarn, 11,000 lbs.; woollens, and cottons, 109*l.*; carpets and rugs; 56*l.*; flannels and blanketing, 4,070*l.*; woollen and worsted hosiery, 25*l.*; long and short cloths, 5,320*l.*; woollen and worsted stuffs, 14,244*l.*; bottled beer, 760*l.*; cordage, 260*l.*; gunpowder, 28*l.*; sail cloth, 200*l.*; B linen, 380*l.*; wine, 2,034 gals.; spirits, 1,392 gals.; cottons, 173*l.*; window-glass, 940 cwt.; woollens, 1,500*l.*; perfumed spirits, 30 gals.

Per *Vanguard*, cleared August 15—Calicoes, plain, 3,737,523 yards; printed and dyed, 130,760 yards; shawls and handkerchiefs, plain, 15 doz.; thread and sewing cotton, 46 lbs; tick, checked and striped, 19,000 yards; carpets and rugs, 132*l.*; flannels and blanketing, 1,726*l.*; long and short cloths, 600*l.*; woollen and worsted stuff, 10 234*l.*; beer, 25*l.*; cordage, 38*l.*; gunpowder, 85*l.*; sail cloth, 97*l*; silk manufactures, 16*l.*: wine, 234 gals.; brandy, 18 gals.; candles, 19 cwt; window-glass, 1,200 cwt.; woollens, 400*l.*; spelter, 25 tons; refined sugar, 31 cwt; tobacco, 179 lbs.; timber, 30 loads.

Per *Versailles*, cleared August 16.—Calicoes, plain, 251,700 yards; printed and dyed, 135,700 yards; twist and yarn, 40,000 lbs.; bottled beer, 1,039*l.*

Loading.—For Shanghai, at London, *Celestial*, and *Westburn*. At Liverpool, *Kamehameha IV.*, and *Sir W. F. Williams*.

Passed Anger.—From Shanghai, Sept. 11th, *Challenger*, for London; 13th, *Bald Eagle*, for Cowes, and 17th, *Egmont*, for London.

B. M. CONSULAR COURT SHANGHAI.

Civil Side.

12th September, 1859.

J. R. Hooper, *v.* H. N. Lay.

Before T. T. Meadows, Esq., *H. M. Consul.*

Messrs. J. Whittall, E. F. Duncanson, } *Assessors.*

This was an action brought by the Plaintiff to recover the sum of Tls. 450 for 3 months salary.

Defendant, admitted the claim in part.

Plaintiff (put in a letter)* and having been duly sworn, states,—

Ours was a verbal engagement. On the 13th of January or about that time, a verbal engagement was made between Mr. Lent on the part of Mr. Lay, and myself. I was engaged on behalf of Mr. Lay. I believe he used Mr. Lay's name but I am not certain. I went to Mr. Lay some days afterwards to notify my presence in the office as a clerk, but nothing was said about the Chinese Authorities. Mr. Lay told me to exert myself and that promotion would be in accordance with merit. I made no mention of salary to Mr. Lay, but he agreed to everything Mr. Lent had told me. I certainly considered myself engaged by Mr. Lay. A few days before I was engaged by Mr. Lent I had taken a letter of introduction to Mr. Lay, who said that he would let me know what he could do for me in a few days. On 31st July or about that time, I was requested to go to Mr. Lay's room. He told me to look out and see if I could get another engagement, that he had several parties coming out from England, and that he wished I could get another place. I then wrote to Mr. Lay asking him to give me a certificate of character in writing, and also to state how long I could stay in the Custom-house if I got no other engagement. (His answer * read). I applied on the 31st August to Mr. Davis for my salary up to the end of August. Mr. Davis insulted me and referred me to Mr. Lay, who referred me back to him, when I saw that I had no other course but to bring the matter before the Consul. I have received salary from Mr Lent at the end of each month up to 31st July.

In answer to Defendant.—The Custom-house is a Chinese Custom-house but worked by Europeans. I consider that if Mr. Lay died I should lose any money the Custom-house owed me. I consider the word salary to imply, on my part, duties performed in Mr. Lay's office. I consider Mr. Lay is responsible for the salary of all the men that he engages personally.

H. N. Lay, *sworn.*—I am head of the Euro-[illegible]s in the service of the Chinese Customs. Mr. Hooper was engaged as an Assistant in the Custom-house by Mr. Lent at 150 Taels a month. I was obliged to decrease the establishment and wrote in the letter which is produced, (same letter produced by Plaintiff).* I promised him on behalf of the Chinese Superintendent of Customs 3 months salary so as not to distress him. We afterwards dispensed with his actual services during that time. I had a letter from Mr. W. Thorburn recommending him, and Mr. Lent saw Mr. Hooper, but I did not. I wrote no letter to Plaintiff. Mr. Lent knew that he desired to enter, so he engaged him. He came up to me a few days after he entered the Custom-house, nothing passed about his salary, he merely came to pay his respects to me. The European assistants do not see the authorities, we act as agents for them. They receive no chop. The funds are monthly sent to the Commissioners of Customs. Mr. Lent was acting as Commissioner at the time when Mr. Hooper entered. Mr. Edan was French Inspector, and Mr. Fish, American. Plaintiff applied to me for payment. I said Mr. Davis had recommended his not being paid as he had been trading, contrary to Custom-house rules. These rules are well known; when an Assistant enters they are explained to them. I take great pains to show them that they cannot be engaged direct or indirectly in trade, when they are in the office.

Mr. Lent sought out Mr. Hooper with my concurrence. Mr. Lent signed the Port Clearances as Inspector, they are now called Commissioners, but they were called Inspectors.

R. Arnold, *sworn.*—I was in the Custom-house when Mr. Hooper was engaged in January, I was not present when the engagement was made. I hold the Chinese government responsible for my salary, as I know that the parties by whom I was engaged are in the service of the Chinese government. Our salary is sent in orders from the Taoutai and the money is then distributed, by the Commissioner, now Mr. Davis. I have been in the Custom-house from 1857. I used to be paid by Mr. Lent, Secretary, we are paid in a Chinese order for the amount of our salary on the Haekwan bank. If a salary is Tls. 150 a month, an order is given for that amount. One large order is received from the Taoutai, it is sent to the Haekwan bank, and then small orders for each man's amount are sent in. I do not hold Mr. Lay responsible for my salary The large order is sent in to the bank and then small ones are sent back.

Plaintiff.—Mr. Schmidt has been paid up to the end of last month, he was on the same footing as myself.

Judgment.

That Defendant pay amount claimed by Plaintiff with interest on the same up to date of payment, at the rate of 1 per cent per month, and also the costs of the suit.

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Consul.

We assent to the above,

(Signed) { J. WHITTALL.
{ E. F. DUNCANSON.

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* Shanghae, *20th July*, 1859.

Sir,—In answer to your note, I have no hesitation in 'ing that I am perfectly satisfied with the manner in ich you have discharged your duties during the few nths that you have been in this office, and that it is consequence of recent events in the North that I find self obliged to dispense with your services, having y five, instead of eleven, ports to provide for, as was inally contemplated.

That you may have ample time to procure other employment, your salary of 150 taels per month will be tinued to you up to the 31st of October next.—I am, ar sir, Your obedient servant,

H. N. LAY.

ohn Hooper, Esq.

APPEAL
in
Hooper, (*Plaintiff*) *v.* Lay. (*Defendant.*)

Appellant, Lay. Respondent, Hooper.

Statement of Appellant.

Appeal.

To the Honorable F. W. A. Bruce, Her Britannic Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade, in China, from the decision of T. T. Meadows, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Shanghae in the case of J. R. Hooper, *v.* H. N. Lay,—being, an Action on Promises, claim 450 Taels,—tried before the said Consul with two Assessors on the 12th day of September instant, when Judgment was given by the said Consul with the assent of the Assessors, that the said Defendant should pay to the said Plaintiff the full amount claimed, with costs.

Now I the said Defendant make this my appeal against the said Judgment on the following grounds:—

1st. The evidence shows that the Plaintiff knew that when I promised him payment of the amount claimed, I did so, not as a principal but as agent for the Chinese Superintendent of Customs; consequently I was not the proper party to sue, and the said Plaintiff ought to have been nonsuited: and I particularly rely upon the statement of the Plaintiff that Mr. Lent the Secretary engaged him in the first instance; on my own evidence that at this time there were two other Inspectors besides myself having the same powers as myself; and on Plaintiff's further statement that had I died he would "have lost the money the *Custom-house owed him*," whereas had his claim been against me personally he might have sued my executors.

2ndly. Desiring to prove that the Plaintiff knew that in the matter in question I was only acting as Agent for the Chinese Superintendent of Customs, and was not therefore personally liable, I asked, him on cross-examination "If I had died, whom would you have sued?" to which he answered "I consider that I should have lost any money the *Custom-house* owed me." I then asked him "If I had resigned whom would you have sued?" but the Consul decided that the question was irrelevant and could not be put. I contend that it was not only relevant but emphatically material to the matter in issue and ought to have been allowed.

And I pray that counsel may be heard in support of this my Appeal.

(Signed) H. N. LAY.

Shanghae, 21st day of September, 1859.

Counter-statement of Respondent.

I the said Respondent in answer to the statement of grounds of Appeal by the Appellant, state,—

1st. That when the Defendant promised me payment of the amount claimed, I looked to him personally for my salary, and that I knew nothing whatever of the Chinese authorities in the matter. That I was engaged with his concurrence as per Defendant's own statement. That had the defendant died I should have lost the amount claimed, as I was not aware that the Chinese authorities were cognizant of my being in the Custom-house.

2ndly. That my answer on the cross-examination "I consider that I should have lost the money due to me if the Defendant had died," shews that I did not consider the Chinese authorities responsible for the amount, holding as I did a *personal liability* from the head of the office where I was engaged and employed. That if the Consul had allowed the question "If I had resigned whom would you have sued?" my reply would have been "I would have sued you personally as I do now on the *letter* which I here lay before the Court, and which I consider as good as a *Promissory note*, having never before received my salary from the Chinese authorities, and no mention being made of them either at the time of my engagement, or during my employment in your office."

(Signed) JOHN R. HOOPER.

Shanghae, 24th September, 1859.

Consul's Statement of grounds of his decision to the Chief Superintendent.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, *3rd October*, 1859.

In this case, there was no material issue as to the facts of the communications between the parties: the dispute was as to the significance of these communications, or their legal effect. It was quite agreed that the plaintiff had been engaged to serve in the foreign department of the Chinese Custom-house. The question to be decided was: Did the manner in which he was engaged, the circumstances under which he served, and the manner in which he was discharged render the Chinese Superintendent of Customs, or his agent, the foreign Inspector of Customs, Lay, liable for the three months salary that had been promised him when his services were dispensed with.

From the evidence of both parties, it was established that the plaintiff had made no agreement, oral or written, with the Chinese Superintendent of Customs and had never had any communication with him. On the other hand, it was established, to my conviction, that it was the defendant himself and not his subordinate, Lent, upon whose decision the employment of the plaintiff had depended. It was also manifest that the defendant had himself discharged the plaintiff, or in his own person determined the plaintiff's engagement in the Custom-house.

These facts established, the liability of the defendant was clear on the rule of law that an English agent is responsible for his foreign principal. He is so even if he declares he is contracting for a foreign principal and names him. Now one obvious reason for this rule,—the difficulty of recovering from a foreigner through foreign Courts,—is certainly not less forcible in the case of Chinese than in that of other foreigners. The Englishman, Lent, was not liable as agent for his super-ordinate, the Englishman, Lay, but Lay was liable for his foreign principal, the Superintendent of Customs. And had there been no English Inspector, the plaintiff must have sued the Englishman, Lent.

Mr. Lay did not claim, and could not have been accorded, exemption on the ground of his being a Government Officer, acting for the public. He, a British subject, was not acting as a British public functionary, but for foreign Authorities, the nature of his relations with whom was not by any means well known. Now it is mentioned as a necessary condition to exemption from personal liability of an agent, on the ground now considered, that "the nature and extent of his authority is as much known to the party contracting with the agent as to the agent himself." In this respect, there was no comparison between Mr. Lay's position and that of "the Governor of a fort or colony" or a "military commissary" or an "army captain," the well known officers (in the service of their own State) who are instanced in the illustrations of the Books in these cases.

Lastly, the defendant, in his note to the plaintiff of the 20th July, after stating, "*I find myself obliged to dispense with your services*," unconditionally promises, without allusion to any principal, to continue the plaintiff's salary during the months of August, September, and October. Now, it is decided by English law that "undertakings in writing by an agent whose representative character is not disclosed on the face thereof, are binding on the agent whether he was, or was not known to be acting on behalf of a principal." Indeed, the defendant's note is in fact, though not in customary form, a promissory note, and "the general rule with regard to them is that none but the persons whose names appear upon the face of them can be sued thereon"

In his evidence, the defendant, in answer to a question, stated, as a reason for non payment, that the plaintiff had engaged in trade; but he having subsequently declared, *as defendant*, that he did not ground his refusal on that, I did not call on the Plaintiff for the evidence in rebuttal of the allegation, which he had stated himself prepared to give.

I observe that the Appellant, toward the close of his Statement, objects to my having prevented his asking the plaintiff, when in the box as a witness, the question,—"If I had resigned whom would you have sued?" I need hardly point out to the Chief Superintendent that, in making this objection, the appellant simply objects to one of the most elementary and wholesome rules of English law, namely—that a witness's opinions are not evidence. Least of all are a witness's opinions on points of law evidence; and if I had allowed the witness to give an answer, and it had been, "I should have sued the Chinese Superintendent of Customs," that answer would not in the least have influenced my decision. Courts of justice are bound to give judgment according to their own knowledge of legal rights and not according to suitors' possible ignorance of them. I should mention that I did not use the word "irrelevant." I said to the defendant that it was hardly proper to suppose circumstances and then ask the witness what he would do under them; and that he could "ask any questions about past facts, but could not ask the witness's opinions about suppositional cases."

In strictness, I ought to have stopped the first question the appellant quotes, viz:—"If I had died, what would, &c., &c." But I have found that if suitors, conducting their own cases without legal knowledge or practice, are checked whenever they err, they are apt to be silenced altogether. And I, therefore, usually act on the rule that it is, on the whole, better for the fair administration of justice in these Consular Courts, occasionally to allow an unfit question to pass unchecked and to disregard the answer than to deter suitors from doing their best in attending to their own interests.

I have only to add, with respect to the wording of the Judgment, that it must be understood as making interest payable on 150 Taels from the end of August, on 300 from the end of September, and on 450 from the 31st October.

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

Decision of the Chief Superintendent.

In the appeal of H. N. Lay against the sentence of the Consular Court of Shanghae in the suit of

J. R. Hooper *versus* H. N. Lay.

I have read the papers in this suit and I am clearly of opinion that the expressions used in the defendant's letter of the 20th July, 1859, cannot be held to constitute it a promissory note given by him in favor of the plaintiff.

The letter amounts to a simple statement to the plaintiff, that his salary would be continued for three months, in order that he might have ample time to procure other employment—an engagement which, being voluntary and founded on no consideration, I conceive no court could enforce according to the Law of England, whatever may be its value as a moral obligation.

It is unnecessary however to decide this point. The plaintiff was serving in the Chinese Custom-house, and I have no doubt, from the evidence, of his knowledge that the defendant was only an agent, and had not the absolute disposal of its funds.—The claim is therefore against the Chinese Superintendent of Customs, and the British Consular Court cannot entertain a suit against that functionary.

I therefore reverse the judgment of the Consular Court of the 12th day of September 1859.

(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

Shanghae, the 7th of October, 1859.

Resolutions in regard to the Coolie Traffic passed at a Public Meeting held at Amoy on the 8th of July, 1859.

Resolved,—

1st. That the coolie traffic, begun originally with the view of equalising the demand for coolie labour in foreign countries, and the redundant supply of such labour in China, seems to this meeting, if conducted on right principles, to be not only lawful, but fitted to be productive of benefit to the parties concerned.

2d. That the first requisite in a first system of coolie emigration is, that the coolie enter into his engagements voluntarily, and not through deceit or coercion.

3d. That the barracoon system, *i.e.*, the establishment of lock-fast and guarded depots for collecting coolies, while it may have in some cases been adopted to guard against the imposition of persons who would offer to go as coolies in order to be fed, and afterwards abscond, has been proved by universal experience to open the way to a wholesale system of deceit and coercion, on the part of the coolie brokers and their subordinates; for, a price being obtainable for every coolie introduced into the depot, it is evident that a people so unprincipled as the Chinese will spare no pains, either by force or fraud, to fill the depot with inmates. It is true that the owner of the barracoon has it in his power to release such persons as may have been introduced into it against their will, yet the said owner having a money interest in the coolie, is naturally predisposed against applications for his release, and it is only in special cases where the coolie or his friends are possessed of means or influence, that he can regain his liberty. Besides, could it be proved that for the coolie to regain his liberty were easier than it manifestly is, this meeting is unable to see on what principles, except those of slavery in the strict sense, any man can claim a right to hold the personal liberty of his fellow-man as a matter subject to his control and disposal.

4th. That in the history of the coolie traffic at this port, it has at different times become so intolerable, as to give rise to a general and indignant protest against it, and that first in 1852, and again in 1857, the trade temporarily ceased.

5th. That while the traffic has ceased to be carried on by various English firms who were formerly engaged in it, it is a matter of notoriety that the *Gravina*, a Spanish-owned vessel, and one or more lorchas carrying the Portuguese flag, are at present lying off this port for the purpose of renewing the coolie trade.

6th. That to obtain the supply of coolies wanted by these vessels, the system of kidnapping and fraud has been revived in a more aggravated form than at any former period. The evidences of this crowd upon us from all quarters, in so much that, in the very streets, and on the shores of Amoy itself, persons are made prisoners. Again, at Chioh Bay, a large place of trade twenty miles inland from Amoy, as appears from the statements of the Rev. Wm. C. Burns, the work of forcibly kidnapping, as well as of decoying by fraud, has been carried on within the last ten days to such an extent, that, unless some remedy is at once applied, not only are foreigners, and those connected with them, going in that direction exposed to hatred and reviling, but their lives can hardly be reckoned safe. It is said that, unless some relief is granted, the people will take the life of the first foreigner that comes in their way, and so compel the authorities to act.

7th. That in the view of all the enormities proved to be carried on in connection with this traffic, this meeting appoint a committee to wait on the English Consul, and press on him the importance of carrying out, in concert with the native authorities, such measures as are within their power to put an immediate stop to the coolie trade as now carried on. Also, that the said committee, after having communicated with the British Consul, be requested also to communicate to the Portuguese and Spanish Consuls the preceding resolutions, expressing, at the same time, the strong remonstrance of this meeting against the coolie traffic, as it is now conducted.

We have been favored with the following communications;—

Mr. Ward in Jeddo.—The United States minister to China, taking passage in the *Powhatan*, visited Nagasaki and Jeddo. While the guest of Mr. Harris at Jeddo, the Prime Minister being informed of his being in the city and at the house of Mr. Harris, immediately informed him in the most civil and cordial terms, that he should be happy to have an interview at his residence within the Imperial enclosure, or castle, as "the Prohibited Hall" is usually called, which is about as sacred at Jeddo as at Pekin, and appointed at the same time the day and the hour. Mr. Ward of course was happy to accept the invitation, and the interview was had accordingly. The Prime Minister, upon Mr. Ward's arrival, inquired if it would be agreeable to him to see the other ministers also and at the sametime; and upon his expressing his great gratification in doing it, they were introduced and remained to the close of the interview, which lasted nearly two hours. The Prime Minister and all the others were most courteous, and seemed easy and at home in their new relations and duties, without annoyance and at the same time without humiliation or embarrassment, and showing good common sense as well as an admirable simplicity in manners and habits. The Reception hall, which was close to the Imperial palace, was remarkable only for its simplicity and neatness, while the refreshments served on the occasion were only a few sweetments such as the Japanese are fond of. On both sides the interview was entirely pleasant and satisfactory, however, unostentatious.

The following, taken from the City Article of the *Times* of 10th and 18th of August, will be found intersting to our mercantile readers.

A decision in an appeal case in the House of Lords yesterday embraced a very important question regarding the security of bills of exchange drawn by foreign houses on their English correspondents in cases where the two firms may respectively happen to comprise one or more of the same members. In the present instance a house in Brazil—Messrs. A. Youle & Co.—drew upon their Liverpool correspondents, Messrs. Deane & Co, and the bills were sold in the usal manner. They were duly accepted in England, but before their maturity Deane & Co. were compelled to suspend, and this brought down the Brazil house. The holders sought, according to custom, to prove against both estates—namely, that of the drawers in Brazil and the acceptors in Liverpool; but their right to do so was denied in the Court of Bankruptcy, owing to the fact that the two partners constituting the house in Liverpool were also partners with Mr. Alfred Youle in Brazil This decision has now been confirmed by the House of Lords, and it must, therefore, in future, be understood that a bill of exchange drawn abroad upon any establishment in London connected by an identity of membership will, in the event of bankruptcy, involve a recourse as limited as if it were simply a promissory note. The result will be to cause the bills of native firms abroad to be preferred to those of English firms drawing upon their own connexions. Indeed, this has already been manifested, the Brazilian Government, upon whose account the bills which formed the subject of the present trial were purchased for remittance, having, it is said, since the question was raised, ordered their financial agents to make no more purchases of paper drawn upon Europe by houses thus constituted.—*Times, August* 10.

Attention was called on Wednesday to the result of an appeal in the House of Lords which has established that bills of exchange drawn by a foreign or colonial house on its English correspondents and *vice versâ* are, in cases of bankruptcy, no better than promissory notes, provided any members of the one firm are partners in the other, since the holders will not be allowed to prove on both estates. The decision has excited great remark, because not only is it contrary to commercial usage, but it will have the effect of impairing the marketability of the bills of all English houses at home and abroad who draw upon their own actual or supposed connexions, and consequently of throwing the exchange business in each country into native hands. It is also calculated, when carried out to its logical conclusions, to give rise to technical perplexities, one of which is clearly put in the subjoined communication. The interests affected are of such extent that some distinct legislation on the subject will probably be attempted in the next session of Parliament:—

"Liverpool, *Aug.* 13.

"Sir,—In *The Times* of Wednesday last I find the judgment in the House of Lords with reference to the double claim on the estate of Deane, Youle and Co., who traded between this country and Brazil.

"I need not say that this decision has much astonished the commercial community generally.

"The law, therefore, as it at present stands, is that no third party holding bills of exchange can claim both on the drawer and acceptor where there is a partnership existing between the two.

"Now, Sir, I wish to know how the following case is to be decided:—

"A, B, and C carry on business together as copartners between this and a foreign country; D, E, and F are their *only* creditors both here and abroad when this firm become bankrupts, and who prefer claiming on the foreign estate. Since a double claim is not admissible, I want to know who is to receive the dividend in this country?

"Will you kindly insert this in one of your early publications, and give the commercial community your ideas on the subject?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"A LIVERPOOL MERCHANT."

—*Ibid, August* 18.

We extract from the *Times* some curious particulars respecting the *Great Eastern*.

The deck alone requires eighteen miles of 5-in. planking to cover it, the paddle boxes are of rolled iron, each contains 24,000 cubic feet, and is equal in size to a vessel of 600 tons.

The contract was for £125,000, to be completed on the 4th of September, with a premium of £1,000 a week for earlier completion, and a penalty of £10,000 a week for each complete seven days beyond the allotted time. This agreement includes the masts, sails, rigging, blocks, boats, cables, engines, boilers, ironwork and woodwork, with suitable accommodation for 500 first-class and 400 second-class passengers The rigging will require 960 blocks, and no less than 70 tons of hemp rope, with 30 tons of mixed wire and hemp for the standing rigging. Her sails will consume nearly 12,000 square yards of canvas; she is to have twenty boats fitted with masts and sails complete, exclusive of the two small screw steamers, each of which is to be 100 ft. long by 16 ft. wide, of 130 tons measurement, and 40-horse power. She is to carry upwards of a thousand fathoms of chain cables, all of the most massive description. Her anchors are sixteen in number, ranging from 1 ton to 7 tons (the largest). Had she been fitted with the Admiralty anchor, and had the old rule been followed of requiring a certain weight of anchor according to the vessel's tonnage, her largest anchors must have been 25 tons each. By using Trotman's anchors, however, the same holding power is obtained with an anchor of 7 tons.

On coming into possession of the vessel, the new company thought that in case of war the *Great Eastern* might prove an invaluable auxiliary to the Government, if not for carrying guns, yet still more effectively in running down the largest of the enemy's ships, which the immense speed of the vessel would enable her to overtake with perfect ease. For this purpose, therefore, it was decided to strengthen still more her sharp powerful bows by laying down three complete iron decks forward, extending from the bows backward for 120 feet. These decks are entirely completed. They cover 8,000 square feet, and afford stowage for 1,400 tons of cargo space. They will not, however, be used for this purpose, but for accommodating the crew of 300 or 400 men. With this large increase of strength forward, the *Great Eastern*, steaming full power, could cut in two the largest wooden line-of battle ship that ever floated. Everything connected with the vessel is on a gigantic scale. Thus, it requires more than 6 tons of print to give one coat to the interior ironwork, and nearly 8 tons to give one coat to the outside from the water-line to the bulwarks. When completely rigged she will have six masts—one forestaysail mast of wood, three mainmasts (square-rigged) of iron, one mizenmast of wood, and one jiggermast (the last) also of wood. The cabins, as far as they have been yet fitted, are amply spacious when compared with the accommodation offered by other vessels. The berths are very ingeniously made to fold flat against the wall during the day, and so give much increase of room for any who may choose to use their cabins as sitting-rooms. The paddle engines consist of four oscillating cylinders, of 74-in. diameter and 14-feet stroke; each pair of cylinders, with its crank, condenser, and air-pump, forms in itself a complete and separate engine, capable of easy disconnection from the other three, so that the whole is a combination of four engines. A friction clutch connecting the two cranks is the means by which the engines can be connected or disconnected. All the sets of engines, both screw, paddle, and auxiliary, are provided with governors, expansion, and throttle valves. The paddle engines will work up to an indicated power of 3,000 horses of 33,000lb., when working eleven strokes per minute with steam in the boiler at 15lb., the expansion valve cutting off at one-third of the stroke. All the parts, however, are so constructed that they will work smoothly either at eight strokes per minute, at 25 lb. without expantion (beyond what is unavoidably effected in the slides), or at 16 strokes a minute with the expansion valve cutting off at one quarter of the stroke. Under the latter circumstances the paddle engines alone would give an indicated power of 5,000 horses. The boilers are immensely strong, and have been tested to double the pressure they are required to bear. Their weight, including donkey engine, pumps, funnels, &c., is 210 tons, and they are capable of containing 156 tons of water. Each set has about 8,000 square feet of tube surface, exclusive of flue or furnace, and about 400 square feet of fire bar surface. Each is equal to supply freely with moderate firing steam for an indicator of 1,800-horse power when working with 15 lb; but with full firing can supply freely for an indicator of 2,500 horse power. The fireplaces and ash-pits are fitted so as to be well adapted for the use of anthracite coal.

The screw engines are constructed on the same improved principles. They have four cylinders of 84-in. diameter and 4 ft. stroke. The cylinders are capable of being worked together or separately. When working 45 strokes a minute, with steam on at 15lb., and cutting off at one-third of the stroke, these engines give an indicated power of 4,400 horses, but at 55 strokes a minute, steam on at 25lb., and cutting off at one-quarter of the stroke, the power will reach to 6,500 horses. Thus the united efforts of both screw and paddle engines will drive the immense vessel through the water with a power of no less than 12,000 horses. What fleet could stand in the way of such a mass, weighing some 30,000 tons, and driven through the water by 12,000-horse power, at the rate of twenty-two or twenty-three miles an hour? The screw engine boilers are in three distinct sets. Their weight is 362 tons, and their capacity for water 270 tons. The probable consumption of coal when both engines are at full work will average 250 tons per day. The cellular compartments at the bottom of the ship will be used for pumping water into instead of ballast, and as the webs subdividing these are made perfectly water-tight, any one or any number can be filled at pleasure.

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

Arrived from

Oct.
14,—Clipper, (Ha. sch.), Marxen, Chinchew.

Departed for

Oct.
13,—Herman, (Ha. bq.), Kretzfeldt, Fuchau.
15,—Carl von Ribbeck, (Meck. bq.), Westerdroff, Macao.
15,—Gustemunde, (Han. bq), Kuelken, Chinchew.

Vessels in Port.

Omega, (Br. sh.), George & Henry, (Ha. bq.), Ylocano, (Sp. bg.), Malacca, (Br. bq.), Harpooneer, (Br. bq.), Kim-ing-soon, (Sia. bq.), Kymhong-sem, (Sia. bq.), San Juan, (Sia. bq.), City of Agathia, (Sia. bq.), Independence, (Br. bg.), and Algerine, (H. M. g.-boat).

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

- 222—Encyclopædia Britanica—vol. 18.
- 242—Friends in Council—2 vols.
- 243—Boismont on Hallucinations.
- 244—Tobacco, its History and Associations, by F. W. Fairholt.
- 245—The religious condition of the Chinese, by J. Edkins.
- 369—Idylls of the King—Tennyson.
- 708—Life of Charles James Fox, by Lord J. Russell—2nd vol.
- 710—Shelley Memorials.
- 723—Northumberland and the border, by W. White.
- 1247—Voyage of the *Barracouta* to Japan, China, &c.
- 1248—To Cuba and Back—A Voyage.
- 1249—Campaigning Experiences in Central India, by Mrs. Duberly.
- 1895—The Two Brothers—3 vols.
- 1896—Grace Lee—J. Kavanagh—3 vols.
- 1897—Caleb Field—A Tale of the Puritans.
- 1898—Rachel Gray—J. Kavanagh.
- 1899—Miles Tremenhere—A Tale.
- 1900—Agatha's Husband—Zingra the Gipsy.
- 1901—Lena or the silent Woman—Novel—3 vols.
- 1902—The Wife's temptation—Tale—2 vols.
- 1903—A Life for a Life, by the author of J. Hallifax.
- 1904—The Fool of quality—H. Brooke—2 vols.
- 1905—Lost and Won—A Tale.
- 2340—Bernard Quaritch's Catalogue.

Shanghae, 27th September, 1859.

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WORKS ON SALE.
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GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,	1.0.0
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NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,	2.0.0
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A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages,	3.0.0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct 15	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	Oct 11	do	W. R. Dalziel, P.&O.Agt
.. 16	Solent	B. ship	732	Brooks	London	June 18	General	Fletcher and Co
.. 16	Granada	A. schr	321	Taylor	Nagasaki	Oct 12	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 16	Melita	A. schr	198	Stratton	Kanagawa	.. 7	do & Silk	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 16	Eliza & Mary	B. schr	126	Fine	Japan	.. 4	Sundries	Lindsay and Co
.. 16	Surprise	A. ship	1261	Ranlett	N.Y. & Hkong		General	Russell and Co
.. 17	Rhein	Ha. bk	360	Boster	Amoy	Sept 30	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 17	Powhatan	[U.S. st-fri.		Pearson	Kanagawa	Oct 14		
.. 17	Skylark	A. ship	1209	Bursley	N.Y. & Hkong		Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 17	Edwin Forrest	A. ship	1140	Crocker	New York	June 7	General	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 18	Swordfish	A. ship	1034	Crocker	New York	.. 10	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 17	Maria Wilhelmine	Ha. bg	218	Pingenson	Amoy	Sept 30	Sundries	Harkort and Co
.. 18	S. H. Talbot	A. ship	593	Burgess	New York		General	Wetmore, Williams & Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct 15	Squaw	B. brig	165	Reid	Fuchau	Ballast	Turner and Co
.. 15	Chryseis	B. bark	477	Seger	Amoy	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 15	Troas	B. ship	665	Holmes	Kanagawa	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 15	Otto	Da. bk	250	Ahlmann	Hongkong	Re-expts.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 15	Cid	Ha. bk	320	Koefoed	Ningpo	Ballast	Harkort and Co
.. 15	Forester	[H.M. g.-boat		Innes	Hongkong		
.. 16	James Hartley	B. str.	486	Hook	Hongkong	Sun., &c.	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 17	Sir Charles Napier	B. ship	1160	Scott	Singapore	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 17	Reinhard	Bre. sh	638	Timmermann	Swatow	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong	Silk	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
.. 19	Emma	B. brig	121	Douglas	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Blenkin, Rawson and Co
.. 19	Cleveland	B. bark	466	Wawn	Fuchau	Tea	Gilman and Co
.. 19	Syrian	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Acastus	Sept 12	B. bark	456	Hogarth	Gilman and Co		
Aden	Oct 15	B. str.	812	Bernard	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	22d inst.*
Agnes	Aug 7	Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Aguila de los Andes	Aug 7	Chil. sh	482	Pescetto	Vaucher, Frères		
Alboni	Sept 17	A. ship	916	Barnaby	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Altona	Sept 13	Da. bk	380	Bähr	Siemssen and Co.	Fuchau	cld 20th
Amaranth	Sept 29	A. ship	666	Jones	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Amazone	Sept 29	Ha. bg	160	Westergaard	Siemssen and Co.		
Amicitia	Sept 17	Du. bk	328	Gaaf	Fletcher and Co		
Anna	Aug 4	Old. bk	234	Schülken	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Early
Antagonist	May 30	B. bark	436	Evans	Johnson and Co	Ningpo	cld 19th
Attalante	Oct 9	Du. str	200	Harmants	Wm. Pustau and Co		
August	Aug 31	Sia. bk	270	Junge	A. R. Tilby		
Australia	Sept 13	Swe. sh	720	Wallender	Wm. Hargreaves		
Azof	Oct 14	B. str.	700	Gaby	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Nagasaki	cld 19th
Beemah	Sept 12	B. ship	887	Pickersgill	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Bentek	Aug 29	Sia. bk	706	Valentine	A. R. Tilby		
Betty Perlbach	Aug 31	Ha. bk	314	Blohm	Siemssen and Co	Fuchau	cld 20th
Black Prince	Aug 29	A. ship	1061	Brown	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Cheyne	Captain	New Guinea	cld 11th
Bride of the Seas	Sept 12	B. ship	516	Donald	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Canvass Back	Sept 23	A. ship	731	Clarke	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Castle	July 22	Sia. sh	280	Hazard	A. R. Tilby		
Chieftain	July 31	B. ship	597	De Faye	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
City of Carlisle	Aug 9	B. ship	936	Shiell	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Clio	Oct 5	Bre. bk	476	Fröhling	Harkort and Co		
Collingwood	Aug 30	B. brig	270	Spence	Captain	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Concurrent	Sept 24	Da. bk	230	Davidson	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Conheath	Sept 21	B. bark	227	McLellan	Dent and Co		
Conradine Lackmann	Aug 31	Ha. sh	366	Quedens	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Contest	July 9	A. ship	1098	Steele	Russell and Co		
Contest	Aug 8	Sia. sh	295	Johnson	A. R. Tilby	Hongkong	Early
Currituck	June 1	A. ship	598	Knowles	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	New York	Early
Davo	Sept 20	Du. bk	492	Wytenharst	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	Early
Eastern State	July 7	A. ship	812	Kilburn	Olyphant and Co.	New York	Early
Edwin Forrest	Oct 17	A. ship	1140	Crocker	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Egean	Sept 18	B. bark	307	Newton	Wm. Hargreaves	Liverpool	22d inst.
Eliza & Mary	Oct 16	B. schr	126	Fine	Lindsay and Co		
Emma	Sept 4	B. ship	1049	Underwood	A. R. Tilby		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McNeilar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Evening Star	July 7	B. ship	811	Ewen	Wm. Hargreaves	London	
Excelsior	Sept 17	B. bark	462	Robson	Gilman and Co.		
Fanny Kirchner	Sept 21	Old. bk	477	Block	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
Flying Spray	Sept 13	B. bark	371	Poll	Dent and Co	London	6th prox
Fortune	Aug 8	Sia. bk	300	Sutherland	A. R. Tilby		
Friar Tuck	Aug 27	B. ship	662	Darlington	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Imdt.
Galilee	Aug 1	Fr. sh	591	LeBlanc	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie	Hongkong	cld 15th
Goldfinder	July 13	Sia. sh	300		A. R. Tilby	Amoy & B'kok	
Granada	Oct 16	A. schr	321	Taylor	Russell and Co		
Hannover	Sept 15	Han. bk	290	Kleingarn	Siemssen and Co.	Hongkong	cld 15th
Hellespont	Oct 15	B. str.	330	Jolton	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fchau & Hkong	22d inst.
Horatio	July 16	A. ship	450	Palmer	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Jacques Cœur	Oct 11	Fr. sh.	741	Michel	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie.		
Kate Hastings	Sept 14	A. bark	448	Kingman	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Ningpo	cld 20th
Koh-i-noor	Sept 25	B. bark	303	Summerson	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
La Rochelle	Aug 31	Ha. sh	700	Meyer	Siemssen and Co.	Hongkong	cld 19th
Laughing Water	Sept 13	B. bark	491	Jane	James Hooper		
Lizzie Jarvie	July 13	N.O. sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co	Hongkong	cld 18th
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Maggie	Sept 30	B. bark	335	Le Geyt	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Maria Wilhelmine	Oct 13	Ha. bg	218	Pingenson	Harkort and Co		
Mary & Louisa	Oct 8	A. bark	497	Jones	Russell and Co		
Mary Nicholson	Aug 12	B. bark	258	Wentworth	Russell and Co	Fuchau	Early
Melita	Oct 16	A. schr	198	Stratton	Wm. Pustau and Co	Kanagawa	21st inst
Mercator	Aug 7	Du. bk	400	Van der Woude	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Samarang	
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain	*Tug*	
Nabob	Sept 13	A. ship	1215	Baxter	Russell and Co		
Norden	Sept 16	Swe. sh	612	Windrufva	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Nova Bella	Aug 3	B. ship	390	Purchase	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Ocean Queen	July 11	Sia. sh	600	Ayers	A. R. Tilby		
Orestes	Oct 4	Bre. bk	317	Gunther	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Pampero	Aug 9	A. ship	1375	Lester	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	New York	cld 19th
Paragon	Aug 2	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	A. R. Tilby		
Prince Regent	Sept 17	B. bark	582	Sutherland	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	
Rapid	Aug 9	Sia. sh	400	Hooke	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & B'kok	
Rémi	Sept 25	B. str.	322	Cowie	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Rhein	Oct 17	Ha. bk	360	Boster	Siemssen and Co		
Richard Cobden	Sept 22	Bre. bk	637	Feldhusen	Siemssen and Co		
Sancho Panza	Aug 28	B. ship	875	Hale	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Sea Nymph	Sept 13	B. bark	463	Warwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Skylark	Oct 17	A. ship	1209	Bursley	Dent and Co		
Solent	Oct 16	B. ship	732	Brooks	Fletcher and Co		
Souto	Aug 8	Braz. sh	884	Azevedo	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Strathmore	Aug 23	B. bark	450	Mann	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Imdt.
Sultan	May 23	A. ship	1184	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co.	London	22d inst.
Surprise	Oct 16	A. ship	1261	Ranlett	Russell and Co		
Swordfish	Oct 18	A. ship	1034	Crocker	Olyphant and Co.		
S. H. Talbot	Oct 18	A. ship	593	Burgess	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Teodora	Oct 1	Sp. bk	248	Gonzalez	F. Loureiro		
Tinandra	Sept 28	B. ship	1030	Sergent	Dent and Co		
Tinos	Sept 26	A. ship	527	Bennett	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Tung Yu	July 13	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	25th inst
Van der Palm	Oct 10	Du. bk	431	Markus	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
William	June 21	B. ship	703	Milton	Turner and Co.	London	22d inst
Wm. Frederick	Aug 13	B. bark	484	Wood	Knoop and Co	Swatow	
Wm. Gillies	Sept 15	B. bark	433	Wilson	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Witch of the Seas	Oct 10	B. bark	391	Baxter	Jardine, Matheson and Co		

[97 *Merchant Vsls.*] * At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Marion, 11th April; Wellington, 18th May, (passed Anjer, Augt. 26); Gallego, 1st June; Gem of the Nith, 2d July; Medina, 13th do., and Versailles, 16th Augt.

Downs—Choice, 10th April; Union, 1st June; and Vanguard, 20th Augt.

Liverpool—Oberon, (*via* St. Johns), 10th April; Spirit of the Age, 12th May; Illimani, 30th May, 2nd departure, 30th June; Talca, 16th June; Clarendon, 20th do.; Patna, 12th July.; Potosi, 1st Augt.; and Biobio, 17th do.

Swansea—Ocean Child, 17th June; and Marie Gabrielle, 2d August.

Sunderland—Hendrik Ido Ambagt, 1st June.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July.

Newport—Oscar, 9th Augt.

Plymouth—Bucephalus, 8th June.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea	60
Haughty (89)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut A J Innes	60
Inflexible	H M p-wl st-sl	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378
Janus (76)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut H P Knevitt	40
Sampson	H M p-wl st fri	6	..	200	Geo S Hand, C.B.	467
Starling (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	42	Lieut J H Whitshed	60
Germantown	U S steam frigate	..	..	..	Page	..
Powhatan	U S steam-frigate	..	..	..	Commodore J. Tattnall Geo. F Pearson	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppel	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Benentt	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	26	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	24
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	27	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	25,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59			39,135,939	85,970

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June.	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52			31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	[illegible]
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	[illegible]
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	[illegible]
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1858, *to 30th June*, 1859.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES,	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,			690,734	
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	57,087	453,513	510,600	
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	211,661		211,661	54,935
COASTWISE,	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	
MANILA,				140
Total			39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1859, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
July 1	Woodville	361	London	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	..do..	641,755	113,320	755,075	
.. 29	Admiral	412	..do..	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	..do..	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,455
.. 12	Egmont	767	..do..	691,317	59,222	750,539	106
.. 23	Falcon	793	..do..	522,238	218,883	741,121	1,597
.. 28	Rubens	403	..do..	375,540	39,970	415,510	
Sept 1	Neville	715	..do..	523,060	242,789	765,849	879
.. 4	Stornoway	527	..do..	322,039	178,471	500,510	976
.. 9	Ballarat	712	..do..	365,970	238,094	604,064	1,680
.. 13	Cambalu	499	..do..	442,632	105,220	547,852	1,031
.. 24	Wagoola	549	..do..	407,189	256,029	663,218	506
.. 24	Abdul Medjid	399	..do..	382,288	126,736	509,024	298
.. 24	Earl of Southesk	335	..do..	341,635		341,635	491
.. 24	Eastfield	434	..do..	441,529	63,427	504,656	122
Oct 8	Assyrian	555	..do..	269,800	365,933	635,733	895
.. 9	Wynaud	546	..do..	345,129	208,711	553,840	532

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk.	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	New York	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30		15,975
Sept 27	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do..	12,143	1,134,273	1,146,416	184:38		17,299
Oct 1	Nonpareil	1431	..do..	20,396	1,215,096	1,235,492	15:95		4,050
.. 4	Windward	818	..do..	10,100	685,100	695,200	118:17		1,475
Cleared	Pampero	1375	..do..	63,351	1,093,828	1,157,179	64:90		9,110

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct).*

From 1st July, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Sept 6	Sea Witch	337	Australia			298,145

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name,	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 14	Aden, str.,	812	Hongkong	1,637
Aug 2	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,832
.. 17	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,111
Sept 3	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,209
.. 10	Greta	176	do	5
.. 21	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,199
Oct 6	Malabar, str.,	1080	do	2,715
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	750	do	49

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